elevations from which hairs arise. The body of the immature larva generally tapers from before backward (see Plate III, Figs. 7 and n). The mature larva is cylindrical in form, sometimes, as in the Satyrinae, thicker in the middle. Often one or more of the segments are greatly swollen in whole or in part. The larvae are generally ornamented with fleshy projections or branching spines.

Chrysalids.—The chrysalids are for the most part angular, and often have strongly marked projections. As a rule, they hang with the head downward, having the cremaster, or anal hook, attached to a button of silk woven to the under surface of a limb of a tree, a stone, or some other projecting surface. A few boreal species construct loose coverings of threads of silk at the roots of grasses, and here undergo their transformations. The chrysalids are frequently ornamented with golden or silvery spots.

This is the largest of all the families of butterflies, and it is also the most widely distributed. It is represented by species which have their abode in the cold regions of the far North and upon the lofty summits of mountains, where summer reigns for but a few weeks during the year; and it is enormously developed in equatorial lands, including here some of the most gloriously colored species in the butterfly world. But although these insects appear to have attained their most superb development in the tropics, they are more numerous in the temperate regions than other butterflies, and a certain fearlessness, and fondness for the haunts of men, which seems to characterize some of them, has brought them more under the eyes of observers. The literature of poetry and prose which takes account of the life of the butterfly has mainly dealt with forms belonging to this great assemblage of species.

In the classification of the brush-footed butterflies various subdivisions have been suggested by learned authors, but the

species found in the United States and the countries lying northward upon the continent may be all included in the following six groups, or subfamilies :

1. The *Euplceinee,* the Euplodds.
2. The *Ithomiinee,* the Ithomiids.
   }. The *Heliconiinee,* the Heliconians.
3. The *Nymphalinee,* the Nymphs.
4. The *Satyrinee,* the Satyrs.
5. The *Libytheinee,* the Snout-butterflies.